Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.] TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1801. [No. 292.

Sale by Auction.

On THURSDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,

Rum in hhds. and bls.
Sugar in do.
Coffee in bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Raisins in do.
Starch in do.
Tobacco in kegs, &c.

ALSO,

A quantity of Dry Goods,
Viz.

Kendal Cottons,
Kerseys,
Halfthicks, Plains,
Plaids, Coatings,
Duffils, Flannels,
Irish and Sheeting Linens,
German Oznaburgs,
Calicoes, Durants,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Silk Gloves,
Sewing Silks, Threads, &c.

H. and T. MOORE,
Nov. 17. Auctioneers.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

3d and 4th proof Antigua and Jamaica Rum in hhds. and bls.
French Brandy in bls.
Holland Gin in bls.
Tenetiffe Wine in casks,
Cordials in bls.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
Molasses in hhds.
Rice in tierces and bls.
Soap in boxes,
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,
30 boxes Havanna Segars,
Cotton in bales---*on a credit.*

ALSO,

A varitey of DRY GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—
Broad and narrow Cloths,
Flannels and Planes,
Carpets and Carpeting,
Irish and German Linens,
Worsted and cotton Stockings,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
A variety of Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
Table Cloths, Hats,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Nov. 17. Vendue-Master.

JUST RECEIVED,

And now opening for Sale,
A general assortment of well chosen
DRY GOODS,
Among which are a variety of ladies and gentlemens' ware of the latest fashion and first quality, which being well laid in will be sold on reasonable terms.

WYVILL and LAKE,
Four doors from the corner of Fairfax street, on the south side of King-street, in the store lately occupied by Mr. Peter Sheron.
Nov. 12. d6t

SPANISH HIDES.

JUST RECEIVED,
2000 Spanish Hides from Curracoa, and for sale by
J. and J. H. TUCKER,
Who have in store,
A few thousand bushels coarse and fine Salt,
Malaga Wine in quarter casks,
Loaf and Muscovado Sugar in hls,
And excellent Claret in cases of 1 and 2 doz. bottles.

Also,
A general assortment of Groceries and Carpenters' Tools, as usual.
Sept. 12. eo

FALL GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.
HAVE IMPORTED,
In the Reserve from London, and the Alligator from Liverpool,
A large and general assortment of
FALL GOODS,
Which are opening for sale on the usual terms.
They have also on hand,
A large quantity of ISLE of MAY and TURKS ISLAND
SALT,
suitable for the Western country, and three bushel Sacks.
Oct. 3. d

FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber has received, by the Reserve from London, part of his *FALL ASSORTMENT,* and is in daily expectation of receiving the balance by the first arrivals from Liverpool.

James Wilson.
Sept. 12. d

FALL GOODS.

William Oxley and Co.
HAVE IMPORTED,
In the Reserve from London, and Aligator from Liverpool,
Part of their Fall Goods,
which will be sold very low for cash or approved notes, and a liberal credit will be given to their punctual customers.
Oct. 5. d

FALL GOODS.

Robert T. Hooe and Co.
HAVE RECEIVED,
Per ship Orion from Liverpool, and ship Reserve from London,
DRY GOODS,
suitable to the approaching season, which will be sold on reasonable terms by the piece or package only.

They have likewise for Sale,
A quantity of German linens,
Hardware from Birmingham,
Earthen ware in crates,
Brown sugar in hhds. and bls.
Coffee in bags.
Sept. 14.

FALL GOODS.

CUTHBERT POWELL
Has received, per the Eliza, from Liverpool, an Importation of
Fall & Winter Goods,
which he is now opening at the store lately occupied by Messrs. A. and W. Ramsay, on King-street, and which he offers for sale on moderate terms by the piece or package.

Also,
25 Crates Earthen Ware,
well assorted.
Sept. 29. eo

WHEAT.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few thousand bushels of good wheat.

John M'Kinney,
King-street, opposite the Washington tavern—*Who will give Cash for*
FLAXSEED.
Sept. 19. d

NOTICE.

☞ *A stated quarterly meeting of the St. Andrew's Society will be held at Mr. Gadsby's tavern, on Tuesday Evening, the 17th inst. at 6 o'clock.*
Nov. 12.

CHINA.

JAMES BACON
Has received from Philadelphia, a consignment of
INDIA CHINA,
Consisting of
Blue and white Dining Sets, 170 pieces,
Evening Tea Sets from 49 to 64 do.
Nankeen Breakfast Sets,
Bowls, Cake Plates, &c. which he will dispose of on very low terms for cash.

Being about to quit the DRY GOODS business, he will dispose of the remainder of his stock in that line, considerably under first cost.
Oct. 26. d

Thompson and Veitch

Have received by the brig Commerce, capt. Baldwin, from England,
A Consignment of a Quantity of
DRY GOODS,
Amongst which are,
Printed calicoes and chintzes,
Muslins of various kinds,
Plain and figured cambric,
Muslinetts and dimities,
Irish linens and table linens,
Shawls, hosiery and ribbons,
Blanketing, serges, &c. &c.

Being desirous of closing the sales speedily, the above goods will be sold unusually low, for cash, produce or notes at a short date.
Aug. 7. d

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his store into the brick house adjoining Messrs. James Russell & Co's, where he has opened a neat assortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS,
Consisting of
Superfine, fine and coarse cloths, Kerseys, half thicks, flushings, coatings, Kendal cottons, flannels, baizes, rose and striped blanketts, cassimeres, swandowns, plaids and jerseys, fancy cord, velvets, fustains, stuffs, calicoes, Irish linens, shawls, check handkerchiefs, beds ticking, ticklenburg, osnaburg, &c.—Gentlemen's fine hats of the newest fashion and of a very superior quality, felt do. by the case and by retail, children's coarse and fine do. shoes, kid, stuff, and leather slippers.—Loaf sugar, brown do. in barrels, coffee in bags and barrels, pepper and allspice, china and queen's ware, which are now offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.

JOSHUA RIDDLE.
Oct. 16. d6teo

JUST RECEIVED,
COARSE WOOLLENS,

Consisting of
Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdings, striped blankets and kersey duffils---For sale on very moderate terms by the package, on the usual credit.

Wm. HODGSON.
Oct. 6. d

Clock and Watch Making.

ADAM LYNN
Respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the CLOCK and WATCH MAKING, in addition to the
Jewelry Business.
He has laid in a large assortment of the best materials in that line, and is determined no exertion shall be wanting to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their commands.

He also informs those persons who left Watches with Mr. *Josiah Coryton*, late of this town, that they may have them again on application to him.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Gold, Silver & Plated Wares
for sale as usual.
Nov. 3. eo2w

Furniture at Auction.

On THURSDAY the 19th instant, at ten o'clock in the morning, will be sold at the dwelling house of Mr. John Livingston, *north end of Fairfax street,*
A variety of
Household and Kitchen
FURNITURE,
Amongst which are Mahogany Tables and Chairs, Sideboards, Bedsteads, Franklin Stoves, &c. &c.

H. and T. MOORE,
Nov. 16. 3t Auctioneers.

To be Hired,

By the month or year and immediate possession given,
Several valuable Negro Slaves, among which are a good shoe and boot maker, with a complete set of tools; four house carpenters, one of whom can lay floors and do much in the inside of a house. Also, a good seamstress and house servant who has been brought up in a genteel family. Apply to

J. H. HOOE
Nov. 16. d

JOHN G. LADD

HAS FOR SALE,
Coarse and fine salt,
Russia sheeting and Duck,
West India and N. E. rum,
Molasses, Sugar and Coffee,
Hyson, hysonskin, Souchon and bohea } Teas of the best quality,
A few casks Madeira wine,
Do. bls. beef,
Mould and dipt candles,
7 by 9 window glass,
Soap, cheese and shad,
Men and womens' shoes,
Writing and wrapping paper,
Cotton and wool in bags,
1 box linen checks,
1 do. playing cards,
1 do. Dutch quills,
Sewing twine,
A few crates and boxes glass ware,
Pepper, nutmegs, allspce, allum,
Plaister of Paris, &c. &c.
Oct. 14. d

For Liverpool,

The British BRIG
THOMAS,
J. Drewry, Master;
Burthen about 300 hhds. on her first voyage, and sails well; part of her cargo is engaged. For freight of the remainder, which will be taken on liberal terms, apply to

GEO. WORTHINGTON.
Alexandria, Nov. 5. d

Lawrence Owen

Has commenced business in King-street, nearly opposite the Washington Tavern, where he has on hand
A general assortment of
DRY GOODS.
Among which are a handsome assortment of London Superfine Cloths, which he will sell low for Cash.
October 22. d

Alexandria, County, ss.

I do hereby certify that Dr. Stewart, by his agent Jesse Scott, brought before me Abraham Faw, one of the Justices of Peace for said county, as an estray trespassing on his premises, a small *brindle BULL*, two years old last spring, a crop in the left ear and a hole in the right, and the end of his tail white. Appraised to six dollars.

Given under my hand this 30th day of October, 1801.

A. FAW.

The above notice is given, That whosoever has lost said bull, may have him again by applying to the subscriber, on Dr. Stewart's farm, between Alexandria and George-Town, on proving property and paying charges.

JESSE SCOTT.
Oct. 31. taw3t

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

LETTER

From an American gentleman to a character of diſtinction in London—on the Commercial Intereſts *of the United States and Great Britain—written in* 1797.

NEW-YORK—

Sir,

The embarraſſment in which the conteſts and rivalries of Europe have involved our country, invite all good citizens to a conſideration of the meaſures, which it will be expedient to purſue to preſerve peace and maintain our eſſential intereſts. Your poſition in the metropolis of one of the moſt conſiderable of the belligerent powers, and of the firſt commercial nation in the world, renders it important that you ſhould be perfectly well informed of the current opinions of your countrymen; not only of the friends, but of the foes of our adminiſtration. My opinions are thoſe of a private citizen and as ſuch they will be eſtimated by you; and you know me too well to believe they can be deſigned to miſlead you, or to place any great value on them. Such as they are, they are offered without reſerve.

The revolution in France is doubtleſs an important epoch in the Hiſtory of Europe. It appears to me that it is deſtined to change the political aſpect of that quarter of the globe, more than the wars of preceding ages. I ground my opinion on the changes of *character* introduced and introducing into the nations immediately concerned, and into the ſyſtems of finance which muſt be at leaſt modified, perhaps overthrown, by the extraordinary exigencies of the times. It has been the policy of nations to interweave their ſyſtems of public credit into their political ſyſtems, and one can hardly be ſhaken without endangering the other.

But my particular object in this letter, is to offer ſome views of the policy which ought to regulate the intercourſe between Great-Britain and the United States.—This intercourſe appears to me of more conſequence than our own citizens or the Britiſh miniſtry ſeem to imagine.

Great-Britain is the greateſt nation on earth in reſpect to her *naval ſtrength*, her *commerce* and her *manufactures*. Theſe three articles are intimately connected, and the *two firſt* are ſo dependent on each other that the ruin of *one* muſt annihilate the *other*. In caſting our eyes over the world, we aſk where and what are the means which will enable Great-Britain to maintain her commerce, and give it *extenſion?* This general view will reſult in the following general concluſion, "That Europe and Aſia, being already well peopled, cannot furniſh new markets for Britiſh manufactures.—The number and the habits of the conſumers of Britiſh manufactures in Europe, Africa and Aſia, will not experience any ſpeedy alterations favorable to an increaſe of the conſumption. The change of character in France and the neighboring nations on the continent may even operate unfavorably for Britiſh commerce; for whenever peace ſhall reſtore induſtry, and the ravages of war ſhall be repaired, the vigor of men may be encreaſed, and domeſtic manufactures may leſſen the imports of thoſe nations. At the ſame time, ſhould France be able to give herſelf an efficient government, and adopt a navigation—act ſimilar to that of G. Britain, which has been propoſed, ſhe will in time become a rival in commerce and naval ſtrength far more formidable than formerly, with a diſpoſition, if poſſible, more hoſtile than under the monarchy.

On the whole view of things, it appears to me that the deſtruction of the feudal ſyſtem and monkiſh inſtitutions, with the pride of family, which was extremely hoſtile to commence in France, as it is in Spain, will ultimately raiſe againſt Great-Britain powerful commercial competitions, and probably a rival navy, that will wreſt from her the trident of Neptune, unleſs the policy of Great-Britain ſhall encourage the only commerce that can enlarge her naval ſtrength, by furniſhing new and unlimited conſumption of her manufactures, and freight for her ſhipping—I mean with the United States of America.

It is common enough to hear remarks on the convenience of the trade between the United States and Great-Britain. The ſameneſs of language, the long credit given by Britiſh merchants,, the ſuitableneſs of the Britiſh manufactures for our climate and habits, and the connections in trade already ſubſiſting, are common topics of obſervation. But there is one circumſtance favorable to Great-Britain, which is not often mentioned; this is, the amazing future extenſion of her trade with the United States in conſequence of population and improvements. This is a circumſtance of immenſe magnitude, and one that ſhould lead the Britiſh miniſtry to cheriſh a trade which of itſelf, in a few years, will be ſufficient to give employment to all the manufactures in England, and *alone*, will maintan the whole naval force of Great-Britain. No other part of the world affords the ſame proſpect—it is an iſolated circumſtance in the hiſtory of commerce.

The United States poſſeſs a teritory equal to half civilized Europe, the poulation of which is doubling every twenty or twenty-five years. The habits of our citizens are agricultural—manufactories do not ſucceed, and I apprehend, will not rival thoſe of Great Britain for half a century—perhaps a century. Our vacant lands muſt be firſt ſettled, our people muſt be more numerous, and labor cheaper, before manufacturing eſtabliſhments can flouriſh. While therefore our people are ſupplied with Britiſh manufactures, our imports muſt be proportioned to the multiplication of conſumers—united with growing luxury. It is not improbable that the United States may require, within fifteen years from this time, double the amount of Britiſh goods, which they now receive—that is, about *ſixteen millions ſterling*—a ſum equal to the whole amount of Britiſh exports, a few years paſt. The increaſe will go on in nearly the ſame ratio till the population of America ſhall reduce labor to the Britiſh price. I firmly believe, that in thirty years, the United States will want all the goods the Britiſh empire can furniſh, which are ſuitable for our climate and our habits. And ſhould Great-Britain find all her *other* markets fail, ſhe may, by the American market alone, if ſhe will take meaſures to preſerve it, guarrantee to herſelf her preſent flouriſhing commerce, with conſtant augmentation.

This view of the utility of our country to European manufactures, will be ſeen by ſome European nation, and the trade will receive that encouragement which it deſerves. No nation can at preſent rival Great-Britain in ſupplying our wants.—Peace may place her on different ground.

In addition to the circumſtances mentioned, the vicinity of the United States to the Weſt-Indies, and the abundant ſupply of cattle, horſes, lumber and proviſions, which the iſlands may always receive from theſe ſtates, renders the intercourſe between the two countries extremely convenient for both parties. The Weſt-Indies cannot be furniſhed with the foregoing articles from any other quarter, at the ſame low rate; and *all* their lumber and live-ſtock muſt be ſupplied from this continent. The trade, at the ſame time that it is beneficial to the iſlands, is highly advantageous to the United States and to Great-Britain; as the cargoes ſhipped to the Weſt-Indies furniſh our merchants with bills to make remittance to England for her manufactures.—The ſame trade could not be ſo convenient to us were the iſlands in poſſeſſion of any other power, unleſs alſo the power poſſeſſing them could ſupply us with dry-goods and hardware.

Such being the ſtate of things, the true policy of both countries becomes extremely obvious. The intereſt of both, in a commercial view, is the ſame, and ſhould lay the foundation of a ſyſtem of regulations, for the mutual encouragement and protection of trade. The United States have no navy, but in point of tonnage, are probably ſecond only to Great-Britain.—Great-Britain has a navy, and her inſular poſition will forever render it neceſſary to her ſafety, and even to her exiſtence. To Great-Britain a powerful fleet is *neceſſary*—to the United States, it will always be a matter of *ſecondary* conſideration. But in time of war, a navy is uſeful, even for a neutral power—and the value of the American trade to Great-Britain makes the the protection of that trade as uſeful to G. Britain as to the United States. It is a literal important fact, that the neutrality of the United States, during the preſent war, has been as uſeful to Great-Britain as to this country; as the profits of the American induſtry moſtly center in Great-Britain. Juſt in proportion to their *means* of *payment*, do our merchants import and our people conſume—and in that proportion have our imports from Great-Britain increaſed, ſince the war. When our native productions bring *two prices*, or 100 per cent. advance from the uſual prices, the imports from Great-Britain are found to ſwell in the ſame ratio. In ſhort, it is not too much to aſſert, that it is as much the intereſt of Great-Britain to protect *our* commerce, as it is *her own*. The ſingle circumſtance of encouraging her own ſhipping and increaſe of ſeamen, is the only material difference. This circumſtance has indeed been the ſource of much jealouſy on the part of Great-Britain. But it appears to me, that this jealouſy has much leſs to ſupport it, than is uſually imagined. Our people are agricultural, and altho' the Northern States furniſh multitudes of excellent ſeamen, yet the trade of the Southern States is carried on moſtly by Britiſh ſeamen. It muſt always be certain, that the vaſt commerce of G. Britain, her coal trade and fiſheries, will ſupply her navy with ſeamen, without a rigid adherence to the Navigation Act.

The concluſions to be drawn from the foregoing remarks, are theſe—That the intereſt of the two countries, in point of commerce, is nearly the ſame—that this unity of intereſt ſhould be the baſis of a maritime league like the famous Hanſiatic Confederation, in which the two moſt conſiderable Commercial Nations, ſhould guarantee mutual protection to trade.

(To be continued)

FROM THE BALANCE.

Hiſtory preſents a melancholy picture of man.—He is either the *hammer* or *anvil*; he is either ſmitting or ſmitten; oppreſſing or oppreſſed. On the one ſide you behold the iron hand of deſpotiſm preſſing down the vaſſals and uſing them as beaſts of burden. You ſee the privileged *few* lording it over the many, eating the fruit of their labor, and rioting in their miſery and tears. With horror you turn from the diſmal ſpectacle; and, on the other hand, behold a nation riſing indignant, breaking its chains and declaring itſel free, The benevolent heart exults; but alas! it ſoon finds occaſion to droop and ſicken. Factions ariſe; demagogues liſt aloft their gigantic heads and ſound their phariſaical trumpet; the cool voice of reaſon is little heard and leſs minded; cunning and violence prevail over wiſdom and honeſty, and the people, duped by crafty appeals to their paſſions and avarice, are caught, like ſilly fiſhes in a net. In the mean time the moſt deſerving characters are hiſſed off the ſtage. Venerable patriots, ſage civilians and brave generals, who had devoted themſelves to the intereſt of their country and grown grey in its ſervice, are loaded with public ſcorn, and, in inſtances not a few, are made to ſuffer confiſcation of eſtate, impriſonment, baniſhment, and even death itſelf.

So it was in the free ſtates of Judea, Greece and Rome. In peruſing the annals of the *latter*, we find Camillus, invoking the gods, to witneſs the ingratitude of his country. We ſee Cariolenus, another patriot and benefactor of the republic bidding adieu to his mother, wife and children, and driven into perpetual baniſhment. We behold Scipio, one of the wiſeſt and braveſt of generals, who had repulſed and ſubdued the invaders of his country and greatly extended the Roman power, both in Aſia and Africa as well as Europe; we behold him ſtripped of his honors, ſlandered and perſecuted by men, who envied his greatneſs, and neglected and abandoned by the people, in whoſe ſervice he had employed his brilliant talents and conſumed his life. Such ingratitude gives a more painful wound than a ſerpent's tooth. The ſoul of Scipio was ſo deeply ſtung by it, that he retired indignantly from Rome to Linternum and directed his domeſtics to bury him there; alledging an unwillingneſs to be interred in a country, where he had been uſed with ſuch baſe and black ingratitude. Cicero, the famous orator, ſtateſman and patriot, bitterly experienced the unthankful requitals of the republic, which he had faithfully ſerved and even ſaved from ruin. Through his paternal care and vigilance, Rome was delivered from the horrid conſpiracy of Cataline and his vile accomplices, who had planned and were nearly executing a general maſſacre and conflagration. While the danger and deliverance were freſh in their minds, the Roman people paid to Cicero a homage, that was but little ſhort of adoration. They ſaluted him as the father of his country; they proclaimed him their deliverer and ſaviour. Mothers poured their bleſſings upon his head; while claſping to their breaſts the infants, that were reſcued by him from death.—The whole body of the Senate and the knights conducted him through the ſtreets in triumph: and, in the mean time, the ſtreets were illuminated, that the women and children at the windows and tops of the houſes might ſee him paſs.—Cicero ſeem's to have been nearly intoxicated with theſe public plaudits. His heart, which was too ſuſceptible of flattery, danced in uniſon with the acclamations of the people: and though he had read the hiſtory of the Grecian commonwealths and might have learned from them the fickleneſs of popular favor, he truſted in its continuance, with a confidence which ſoon deceived him.

Within a very few years, the plaudits of the populace were ſucceeded by their bitter execrations. The enemies of Cicero had marked him for their victim, and every man and woman ſeemed ready to ſupply a faggot for his execution!—While he was traduced and perſecuted by ſome of the vileſt of wretches; while the populace, who turn as eaſily as a *vane* turns by the wind, loaded him with curſes and vented their threats, his pretended friends forſook and ſhunned him, as the wounded deer is avoided by the herd; thus menaced and abandoned, the fallen ſtateſman was obliged to flee from the city in fear of his life. He that had ſaved the city from conflagration and maſſacre, was ſtripped of the beſt of his poſſeſſions and driven away with ignominy into exile.

Bittet experience *then* taught him, that building his hopes upon popular favor was building upon a *bog*; and his extreme dejection in this reverſe of fortune was the natural conſequence of his having prized the applauſes of the multitude infinitely above their real value.

HISTORICUS.

By this Day's Mail.

GIBRALTAR, September 11.

Arrived here his majeſty's frigate Leda, of 38 guns, capt. Hope, in 42 days from Egypt. The convention between Generals Hutchinſon and Belliard, for the evacuation of Cairo, it is ſo favourable to the French troops, that it proclaims loudly the moderation of the Britiſh Government, by whoſe direction we preſume Sir John Hutchinſon granted ſuch liberal conditions to the enemy's army, pent up at Cairo. There can be no doubt that Alexandria was in poſſeſſion of the Britiſh Forces ſoon after the Leda ſailed, as General Menou depended upon the defence of two hills in front of Alexandria, which had only been fortified ſince the landing of Sir Ralph Abercromby, and of courſe were not calculated to make a long reſiſtance againſt the powerful ſea and land force, and formidable Artillery employed in the attack.

The ſituation of theſe hills is however, naturally ſo advantageous, that they have been denominated the Great and Little Gibraltar. Menou's Gariſon conſiſts, as we have already ſtated, 4100, including auxiliaries. Of theſe the French are very impatient to return to France; and it is therefore probable they are not too well ſatisfied with their commander, who abruptly and indignantly rejected the proffered olive, agreeably to the 20th article of the convention. There are now in Egypt at leaſt 25000 Britiſh troops including the 5000 under general Baird, arrived from the Red Sea; and our allied army is conſiderably above fifty thouſand ſtrong; having the whole country on our ſide, and every means of conveying troops, and ordinance; being alſo maſters of the ſea.

The Britiſh Artillery in the country is very conſiderable, and we are told that the quantity of Artillery and Ammunition ſurrendered at Cairo is immenſe, and far beyond what was expected. We may therefore rather conſider it as a raſh, and ill-adviſed ſtep in General Menou (no doubt from aſſurances of reinforcement that he has received from the firſt Conſul) to perſiſt in a longer reſiſtance.

BOSTON, November 7,

Arrived, ſch'rs Sally, Cruttenden, Guadaloupe; Phœnix, Trouant, Tobago; Nancy, Doane, Guadaloupe; Ranger, Sherburne, St. Lucia, Nancy, Welſh, Guadaloupe.

Capt. Trouant left at Tobago, ſloop George, Blake, of Boſton; ſch'r Lark, of Salem, and Mary of Wiſcaſſet, all the Americans in port. Oct. 14, ſpoke ſch'r William and Mary, Mansfield, of New-York, from Barbadoes, bound to Antigua for a market. 15th, ſpoke ſloop Fame, Butler, of Hartford, from St. Lucia, for St. Kitts. Brig Mary, Ham, for Portland, arrived at St. Lucia, Oct. 13.

Capt. Farnham left at Antigua, brig America, Babbage, of Wiſcaſſet; brig Gorham, M'Lellan, of Portland; with ſeveral others. Oct. 18, lat. 35, long. 70, ſpoke ſhip Jennet, of New-Bedford, 6 days from N. York, for Turks Iſland.

☞ *Telegraphic Diſpatch.*

DORCHESTER, NOV. 5.

Information from the Vineyard, thro' the Telegraph, announces that the brig Unicorn, Smith, 23 days from Port-au-Prince, for Portland, paſſed through the Sound this day.

The articles which came on ſhore at Eaſtham, mentioned in the laſt Centinel, is aſcertained to have been the deck-load of the ſch'r Patty, capt. Knowlton, which ſailed from Beverly the 28th ult. The diſaſter muſt have taken place a few hours after her leaving port.

SALEM, Nov. 5.

IMPORTANT ADVERTISEMENT.

FOUR hundred dollars reward. Whereas one Oliver Homes, who lately lived in Colburntown, on Penobſcot river, was miſſing from his family, about the middle of April laſt, and about two months after that time, ſuſpicions aroſe in that neighbourhood, that he had been murdered—and after ſeveral attempts of the Magiſtrates and people to aſcertain the fact, a child of ſaid Homes, of ten years of age, declared that he ſaw me the ſubſcriber kill ſaid Homes, upon which I was apprehended, examined, and am now confined in priſon, there to remain nearly 11 months before I can receive a final trial—and am then liable to loſe my life. Now fully believing ſaid Homes is alive, I hereby offer the above reward to any perſon, who ſhall give information where he is; ſo that on trial proof may be had of his being alive. Said Homes is ſhort of ſtature, thick, of dark complexion, ſhort black hair, and ſomewhat bald.

Since my confinement in gaol, the wife of ſaid Homes has likewiſe been arreſted, examined and committed, on a charge of being acceſſary to the ſuppoſed murder of her huſband; where, unleſs ſaid Homes is found, ſhe muſt remain to receive her trial before the Supreme Court in June next.

JOSEPH INMAN.

Caſtine Goal, Oct. 15, 1801.

As it is uncertain in what part of the world ſaid Homes may be, the ſeveral Printers in the United States will oblige the ſaid Inman, and not infringe upon the rights of humanity, by inſerting the above advertiſement in their papers.

NEW-YORK, November 13.

Arrived, ſhip Betſey, Wadſworth, Aux Cayes; brig Diana, Grawſon, Newfoundland; ſch'r Palas, ——, Cayenne.

Cleared, brig Venus, Haſtie, Surrinam; ſch'r Nine Siſters, Kelly, Yarmouth; Olive, Tolkin, St. Johns.

The Betſey, from Aux Cayes, left there ſhip Jefferſon of Portland, to ſail in 12 days; brig Rockland, Brown, of Boſton, 10; brig Trial of Kennebunk, 23; ſch'r Venus, Hathaway, of New-York, in 20; ſch'r Sally, Fullerton, Philadelphia, 5.

Brig Diana, from N. F. L. left there a ſch'r to ſail next day for N. York.

Came up from the quarantine ground yeſterday, brig Venus, from Savannah, and ſhip Hiram, from Ireland.

French ſch'r Palas, from Cayenne, mounting 26 pounders, and above twenty men. Off the battery fired a ſalute. On her paſſage captured a Portugueſe ſch'r.—Nov. 9, in lat. 39, 42, long. 70, 18, ſpoke brig Hannah, from New-York. Oct. 25, ſpoke a ſloop from New-York bound to Guadaloupe. 29, ſpoke brig Stranger, from Boſton to Havanna. November 4, in lat. 41, long. 58, 40, ſpoke a Raguſan brig from New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14.

Cleared, brig Brandywine, Downey, Cape-Francois; ſch'r Invincible, Budden, Porto Cavello.

From capt. Waters, of the ſhip Richmond:

Ship Margaret, Derby, of Salem, ſailed from Batavia the 20th June for Japan.

Brig Globe, Bingham, of this port, ſailed from Batavia the 4th July, for the eaſtward.

The ſhips India, Hathaway; Diſpatch, Benners, and Mount Vernon, Dehart, from hence to Canton, paſſed through the Streights of Sunda, between the 1ſt and 6th of July.

Capt. Waters of the ſhip Richmond, ſailed from Batavia 11th of July, in company with the brig Chance, Stewart, of Salem, for the Iſle of France.

Ship Merry Quaker, Cazenove; Criterion, Chace, and Hancock, Watts, ſailed from Batavia the 4th of July for Boſton.

Capt. Waters touched at the iſland of Aſcenſion the 28th Sept. and there found a letter from the America, Crowninſhield, from the Malay coaſt, having ſailed from Aſcenſion two days before.

Oct. 11th lat. 10, 36, *N. long.* 34, 30 *W. ſpoke the ſhip Preſeverance, of and for Boſton,* 150 *days from Canton; had come through the eaſtern paſſage.*

The ſhip Adriana, Fletcher, from London, left the Downs the 9th of Sept. On the 7th the ſhip Belſuſt, of New-York, from Liſbon, for London, paſſed him at Graveſend; Sept. 17, *lat.* 40, 15, *long.* 12, 30, *he ſpoke ſhip Henry & Eliza, capt. Burrows from Boſton, for Rotterdam, out* 21 *days.---Oct.* 5, *lat.* 43, *long.* 29, *ſpoke ſhip Fortune, Davis, from Londonderry, for Baltimore, out* 17 *days; Nov.* 6, *ſpoke ſhip Mary, Baker, from this port for Bordeaux, out* 2 *days.*

Alexandria Advertiſer.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

COMMUNICATION.

BREAD.

The aſſize of bread not keeping pace with the price of flour, has cauſed much diſcuſſion to the northward and ſouthward. Let us examine how the regulation ſtands with us. Bakers will always be glad to give a pound of bread for a pound of flour, in courſe the price, bread ought to be ſold at, can be aſcertained to a fraction, knowing the price of flour. The laſt aſſize, November 12, when flour was at 7½ dols. per barrel, ſays, "the 3d. loaf to weigh 13 ounces"—that would give for the barrel of flour 10 dols. 4 cents, and conſequently, an additional profit to the baker, more than he aſks, of 2 dols. 54 cents for every barrel of flour he bakes. The price of flour being 7½ dols. (it is now under that price) the loaf of 13 ounces might be ſold for three and one-tenth cents, about two pence farthing, or the 3d. loaf ſhould weigh 17 4-10ths ounces.

AN OLD BAKER.

SECRETARY SMITH's LETTER.

[*From the Port Folio.*]

Among the other offenſive and improper acts of the preſent adminiſtration, may be juſtly enumerated, the late letter from R. Smith, the ſecretary of the navy, on the ſubject of the acquital of capt. Little. As the court martial, in which this reſpectable and innocent officer was tried, had fairly ſcrutinized the charge and fully and honorably acquitted him, nothing remained but a ſort of official formula, from the head of the naval department; a thing of courſe, to confirm the decree of the court. The duty of the ſecretary, in a caſe ſo palpably clear, was to give the moſt unequivocal ſanction to the proceedings of that tribunal, and to clothe, in the language of urbanity, the dryneſs of diplomatic communication. But, even in ſo plain a way, Mr. Smith ſtumbles. Inſtead of graciouſly ſoothing the irritated ſenſibility of a high-minded officer, conſcious of his rectitude, inſtead of illuding, with a courtiers adroitneſs, the ſlighteſt mention of a diſgraceful and refuted accuſation, Mr. Secretary Smith ſeems to dwell, "with a rancorous rapture, upon the ſordid catalogue" of charges contemptible, frivolous and falſe. He brands American ſeamen with the infamy of pillage, as tho' they were a ſet of lawleſs buccaneers, or revolutionary pirates, and not a band of gallant and active men, the honeſt pride and prompt defence of their country. At a period, when the American marine is a topic of general intereſt, when its officers and men have acquitted themſelves with ſingular propriety, and have received univerſal commendation, it is equally ungracious and impolitic to impeach their character. In addition to the general miſmanagement of our national concerns, doomed to be the ſport of philoſophical whim, and viſionary, cloſet ſpeculation, this ſplenetic letter, from the ſecretary of the navy, is a new grievance, and diſplays the party paſſions of thoſe, who wiſh to aggrandize the aggricultural at the expenſe of the commercial intereſt.

LAW OF SEARCH.

[*The following Remarks, (copied from the "Sun," an Engliſh paper) are highly important to the intereſt of Maratime Commerce.*]

WE have ſhewed the palpable falſhood of the aſſertions made by the *Morning Poſt*, reſpecting the Convention of *Peterſburgh*, and we ſhewed that this tranſaction had the doubly advantageous effect, of annulling the Northern Confederacy, and of producing the formal recognition, by the three Powers who compoſed it, of the two principles of Maratime Law which we have uniformly maintained, both by reaſoning and force: 1ſt. *That free bottoms do not make free goods*; and 2dly, *The right of Search by ſhips of war.* Altho' theſe two points, incontrovertibly eſtabliſhed, would be ſufficient to overturn all the propoſitions of the oppoſition writer, it may not be uſeleſs to ſhew, that his deductions are not leſs falſe than his principles.

"*France,*" ſays he, "*wants only the raw materials, as her own artiſts are far ſuperior to thoſe of the North of Europe.*" Without examining what *tar* and *pitch* have to do with *ſuperior artiſts*, we would aſk, whether one of the moſt eſſential things of which France ſtands in need, in order to the augmentation of her navy, be not *money* or *credit*, without which ſhe can no more procure *raw materials* than *manufactured articles?* We would aſk, whether it is very certain that the *Artiſts* of France, are ſo ſuperior to thoſe of the North of Europe in the manufacture of Arms, either with reſpect to quality or price? We would remind him on this head, that France has not only during the war, but even during peace conſtantly derived a great part of her arms, both thoſe employed at ſea and on ſhore, from the Northern Countries, as it is proved by the famous affair of the muſkets of Beaumarchais, and by the different reports made by the agents of the French government, reſpecting the miſerable ſtate of the different manufactories of arms. Is it, beſides, to be believed, that the French Government, which can at this moment have all the wood contained in the National Forreſts, both of ancient France, and the conquered countries *gratis*, ſhould be diſpoſed to purchaſe the wood of the North, at a moment when they are in want of money for the moſt neceſſary purpoſes of the ſtate? Suppoſing them, however, to have money at their diſpoſal, how could they get from the Baltic the articles of which they ſtand in need? The deſtruction of the Commerce of France, and the ſuperiority of our navy, make it certain that it will not be in her own ſhips that ſhe can venture to fetch them. Nor can ſhe receive them from Ruſſia, whoſe mercantile ſhipping is ſo ſmall as to be almoſt a nonenity. It will not be Denmark or Sweden, who will be carriers, ſince, as we yeſterday ſhewed, the Prohibition, enforced either by confiſcation, or the right of pre-emption, is extended, with reſpect to thoſe two Powers, to the *raw material*, as well as to the *manufactured article.*—It is evident, therefore, that as far as relates to the firſt principle, the Convention of Peterſburgh, joined to our maritime ſuperiority, places us in a ſtate of perfect ſecurity.

Nor are our intereſts leſs ſecure with reſpect to the right of ſearch, in ſpite of the folly and impudence with which the writer in queſtion aſſerts, (that this right is given up. He has not choſen to ſee that all we could deſire on this point, is ſpecified in the treaty, ſince, as we yeſterday obſerved, if, notwithſtanding the formalities to be obſerved towards the ſhips of war which convoys, *there exiſts good motive for ſuſpicion*, the ſearch ſhall nevertheleſs take place;—and if afterwards the captain of the ſhip of the power at war finds *juſt and ſufficient reaſon to detain the merchant ſhip*, he is authorized ſo to do, and to carry it into the ports of his own country.

On the whole, he muſt either have very little judgement who does not ſee, or very litttle candour who does not acknowledge, that the more explicit a treaty is in its form, and the more proviſions it contains in its arrangements, the more it is calculated to prevent all future altercation and to turn to the advantage of the contracting parties. This is the caſe of that now under conſideration. It has at length put to reſt that queſtion ſo frequently agitated, hitherto ſo imperfectly defined, and which has continually ariſen to complicate the difficulties of every war; we have gained thoſe points which were of moſt importance to our external conſideration and to our intereſts, and we have the formal recognition of the three maritime powers of the North on the ſubject. What was of ſcarcely leſs conſequence, conſidering the ſituation of affairs laſt ſpring, this treaty has renewed, in a ſolid manner, the connexions which formerly united us with Ruſſia. The writer who we are endeavoring to refute, imagine, no doubt, that he has made a fine diſcovery, when he informs us that we have made a *compromiſe* with this power. Where did he ever find a treaty which was not a *compromiſe*, even when concluded between the conquerer and the conquered? Does not the former always relax from ſomething of what he has gained, in order to induce the latter not to attempt to deprive him of it? With much ſtronger reaſon muſt a treaty between two powers, who not being yet in a ſtate of warfare with one another, endeavor amicably to terminate their differences; with much ſtronger reaſon, we ſay, muſt ſuch a treaty be, nor can it be otherwiſe, merely a *compromiſe*. This is moſt evident, and needs no illuſtration.

The Britiſh brig Earl Moira, capt. Fawſon, has returned to Halifax, after having landed agreeably to the directions of governor Wentworth, a family upon the Iſle of Sable, with every thing ſuitable for their comfort, and the promotion of the benevolent object in contemplation, aſſiſting unfortunate mariners, who the fortune of the ſeas may ſhipwreck upon that iſland.

BENNETT and WATTS

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the ſhip Martha, arrived at Baltimore,

The following Goods,

—VIZ.—

Mens' Boots and Half Boots of the 1ſt quality and faſhion—*London made.* Shoes 1ſt and 2d quality.

FLEECY HOSIERY,

Conſiſting of

Socks, Stockings, Waiſtcoats, Shirts and Drawers, &c. &c.

Nov. 17. eo

JAMES S. SCOTT,

TAILOR & HABIT MAKER,

Next door to Meſſrs. Paton and Butcher's Store, Fairfax ſtreet,

ACQUAINTS his cuſtomers and the public in general, that he has on hand, a *Handſome Selection of Goods,* adapted to his line of buſineſs—conſiſting of ſuperfine cloths and caſſimeres of the very beſt quality and colour; a variety of winter veſt patterns, amongſt which are ſome elegant Ruſſian Down, the only goods of that deſcription on ſale here.

Alſo,

Elegant white Conſtitution Cord, ſuitable for military under clothes, with a general aſſortment of the beſt buttons and trimmings, which he will diſpoſe of (with or without the privilege of making) on the moſt moderate terms for caſh, or on a credit to punctual cuſtomers. He continues to make up any goods purchaſed elſewhere.

☞ *Wanted,*

Three or four good Journeymen.——*Alſo,* two boys who have received their education will be taken as apprentices.

Nov. 17. eo2w

MILFORD FOR SALE.

Purſuant to a Decree of the Court of Chancery of Fairfax county, will be ſold on the premiſes, on the firſt day of January next, at 12 *o'clock,*

A TRACT of LAND on Holmes's Run, late the property of Robert Alliſon, deceaſed, containing 44 acres, to ſatisfy debts due to Robert Meaſe and Dennis Ramſay, both of Alexandria. On this tract, known by the name of MILFORD, there is erected a mill, ſupplied by a very conſtant ſtream of water, well calculated for griſt or merchant uſe: ſhe has a pair of good burr ſtones, and a pair of cullens, with bolting cloth, ſcreen, elevators, hopper-boy, &c. It is calculated that the burr ſtones alone can grind 30,000 buſhels of wheat in the year, and that there is ſufficient head of water to convert her into an over-ſhot mill. There are beſides on the premiſes, a good log houſe, meat houſe, ſtable and cabin. The whole in fee ſimple, as will appear by reference to the records of the county court. The mill is ſituated about 5¼ miles from Alexandria, ¼ of a mile from each of the great roads leading from the weſtward, is well adapted for the purchaſe of grain, and offers to a capataliſt alluring proſpects of gain.

The terms of ſale are, one third of the purchaſe money ſhall be payable in eight months, one third in ſixteen months, and one third within two years from the day of ſale, with intereſt from that time. The purchaſer to give bond and ſecurity for the payment of the purchaſe money at the terms beforementioned.

CHARLES LITTLE,
Wm. PAYNE,
GEO. SUMMERS,
} *Com'rs.*

Nov. 17. co6t 2aw9t

SHREVE & JANNEY

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their store on Union between Prince and Duke streets,

N. England Rum in hhds.
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhs.
Coffee in bags and bls.
Pepper of an excellent quality in bags,
Hyson, souchong and bohea tea by the chest,
Castile and white soap in boxes,
45 boxes segars of an excellent quality,
Fine salt,
Mackarel by the barrel,
Cod fish by the box,
Florence oil in boxes of one doz. each,
Fifty barrels and 50 hhds. of Sugar.

Also,

Ladies' Morocco slippers by the box,
Mens' strong do. by the doz.
Ravens duck by the piece or bale,
A few bales of gurrahs and salgochys,
and are in daily expectation of an additional supply.

Sept. 14. d

MISSING

From Mr. G. Beverley's pasture, at Elkwood, a light bay saddle HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a small star in his forehead, and his lip on the near side somewhat larger than the other.

ALSO,

A red bay HORSE, about 14½ hands high, with a small star in his forehead, and one hind and fore foot, on the same side, white. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said horses, or either of them, to Mr. Beverly at Elkwood, to me in Northumberland county, or secure them and give me notice so that they be recovered.

WALTER JONES.

Sept. 21. eo

To be Leased

For the term of 12 years, at reasonable rents,

Sundry tracts of Land in

the counties of Berkley and Hampshire, in tenements of convenient dimensions, from 100 to 200 acres.

IN BERKLEY.

526 acres upon the river Potomac, opposite to fort Frederic.

1100 acres upon the river Potomac, at the mouth of the Warm Spring run.

660 acres upon the north fork of Sleepy Creek.

☞ Mr. Butler, living at Bath, can shew these Lands.

IN HAMPSHIRE.

501 acres on New Creek, at the mouth of Kittlelick branch.

700 acres on the drains of Abraham's creek, on the Alleghany mountain.

633 acres on the south fork of Gibbon's run.

654 acres on the Alleghany mountain, between the gap over to Pine Swamp and another gap, called "The way to Buffington's meadow."

555 acres, called the "Trout-pond tract," on the drains of Great Cacapon.

The five last-mentioned tracts were taken up near 40 years ago, and granted to Thomas Bryan Martin, deceased, and by him conveyed to the subscriber. Any of these tracts are to be purchased at a reasonable price: one half of the money to be paid down, and for the other credit will be allowed. For further particulars apply in Alexandria to the subscriber.

CHARLES LEE.

Sept. 16. 12aw

All persons having claims against the subscriber are requested to present their accounts immediately—such as are indebted will please to make payment, in my absence, to Mr. James Keith, jun.

JAMES PORTER.

Nov. 10. eo3w

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Monday last from the subscriber, a Mulatto Boy, named

DANIEL,

about 14 years of age, has straight light hair, two scars on his head; had on, when went away, a blue round jacket, coarse shirt and trowsers, a pair of shoes bound and lined. Whoever will apprehend said boy and confine him in any jail, or any other way, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward,

JAMES ROGERS.

N. B. Any person apprehending said Mulatto Boy, is requested to bring him to Joseph Spoond, tavern keeper, Leesburg, or give him notice thereof.

Nov. 9. 1aw3t

COTTOM & STEWART

Have received, a large and general

ASSORTMENT of BOOKS

IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF

POLITE LITERATURE;

Amongst which, are the following:

JEFFERSON's Notes on Virginia, hot pressed, Kotzebue's Plays, 2 vols. Ladies' Musical Magazine, Park's Travels, Steuart's View of Society, Chesterfield's Letters, 4 vols. Culler's Practice of Physic, Wallis on Health, Paley's Philosophy, 2 vols. Gibson's Surveying, Moore's Navigation, by Blunt, Burns's Poems, Millot's Ancient History, 2 vols. Practical Education, 2 vols. Beauties of St. Piere, Buchan's Family Physician, Fox's Book of Martyrs, 2 vols. Lee's Memoirs, British State Trials, Robinson's Admiralty Reports, 2 vols. (to be continued) Gentleman and Ladies Preceptor, 2 vols. Hunter on the Blood, 2 vols. Caldwell's Memoirs, Willich's Lectures, Martin's Law of Nations, Vattel's Ditto, Newton on the Prophecies, 2 vols. Edinburgh Dispensatory, Elegant Extracts, Constitutions, Zimmerman on Solitude, Ditto on National Pride, Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols Collection of Farces, 6 vols. Polite Education, Tooke's Pantheon, Junius's Letters, 2 vols. Guthrie's Geography, Knoxe's Education, 2 vols. Ditto Essays, 2 vols. Costigan's Travels, Cook's Voyages, 4 vols. Damberger's Travels, &c. &c.

NOVELS.

The Armenian, 2 vols. Montalbert, 2 vols. Antoinette, Tales of Wonder, (by Lewis) 2 vols. My Uncle Thomas, 2 vols. Jack Smith, Spirit of the Castle, Arthur Mervin, 2 vols. Clara Howard, Ormond, Weiland, Man of the Hamlet, Vagabond, Sailor Boy, Athlin and Dimbayne, Romance of the Forest, 2 vols. Mysteries of Udolpho, 3 vols. Louisa, Julia and the Baron, Ghost Seer, Tale of the Times, 2 vols. Camilla, 5 vols. Evelina, 2 vols. Monk, 2 vols. Family of Ortteburg, Negro, 2 vols. Black Valley, Ellen and Mordaunt, 2 vols. George Barnwell, Mountain Cottager, Children of the Abbey, 2 vols. Rosclifort Family, Darcy, Emila de Varmont, Oakindale Abbey, The Fair Impostor, 3 vols. Edelfrida, 4 vols. Count de Hoechildern, 3 vols. Henrietta Mortimer, 2 vols. Fashionable Daughter, Count Gleichen, Emma Dorville, Scotch Heiress, 3 vols. Miss Baltimore, 2 vols. Advertisement for a Husband, 2 vols. Wandering Islander, 2 vols. Cornelia Sedley, 4 vols. Tom Jones, 3 vols. Edward, by Moore, 2 vols. Mordaunt, by Ditto, 2 vols. Reuben and Rachell, Girl of the Mountains, 2 vols. Mystic Cottager, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Bibles, Testaments, Psalters, Common Prayer Books; Dilworth, Webster, Universal, Pearce, London, and National Spelling Books, Primers, and a large collection of Histories and Childrens Books, Writing and Letter Paper, and Paper Hangings, Wafers, Quills, Ink Powder, Violin Strings, Playing Cards, Song Books, and Blank Books, &c. &c.

ALMANACS for the year 1802, by the groce, dozen, or single.

☞ Country Shopkeepers supplied on the lowest terms.

October 29. d

District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, ff.

OCTOBER TERM, 1801.

Josiah Watson, Plaint'ff
AGAINST
John R. Wheaton, Joseph Cary, William Hodgson, J. M'Clenahan, George Clementson, Dennis Ramsay, and *B. Ghequiere*, Defendants, } In Chancery.

The defendant, JOHN R. WHEATON, not having entered is appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said John R. Wheaton is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, John R. Wheaton, do appear here on the first day of January Court next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the Court—and that the other defendants, Joseph Cary, William Hodgson, James M'Clenahan, George Clementson, Dennis Ramsay, and Bernard Ghequiere, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant John R. Wheaton, until the further order or decree of this court: and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court-House of the said county.

A copy—Test,

G. DENEALE, C.

Oct. 31. 1aw2m

6 Pipes,
6 half pipes,
4 qr. casks, } *TENERIFFE WINE,*

Of a superior quality,
Just received and for Sale by
PHINEAS JANNEY.

7 mo. 29. eo3t 1w

Cash given for clean Rags.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Contemplating a removal from the District of Columbia, as soon as he can close his out standing concerns, OFFERS FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING

Very valuable Property.

One undivided half of a FARM adjoining the Great-Falls of Potomac, on which is a good House, a new Barn, and some excellent Meadow.——Also, a FORGE, 50 by 60 feet, covered with tin, and a Coal and Iron House, situated on the Canal made by the Potomac Company, and the right of cutting the wood for 900 years on a large parcel of land adjoining—much of this wood is convenient to the river, and may be readily transported to George-Town, the Federal City, or this place. The other half may be purchased.

Three-Eighths of about eleven hundred acres of LAND, in Berkley county, adjoining the lands of the United States, at Keep Tryce Furnace and Harper's Ferry—more than half of it is in wood, and the remainder good farming land. The other five-eights may also be purchased.

An undivided moiety of 36 Acres of LAND in the Common of Alexandria, and adjoining the town, chiefly under fence of cedar posts and chesnut rails.

A large and handsome Brick DWELLING HOUSE, 50 by 40 feet, with a brick Stable, Smoke House, and Well of excellent water—The Garden and Yard paled in—The House is not quite finished. It will be sold either in its present state, or finished as may suit the purchaser.

A number of LOTS on the new wharf, made by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Wilson, and the subscriber, between Fairfax street and the river Potomac; and, also, the division of the said wharf, made from Mr. Thompson's by a 20 feet street

An undivided half of a LOT on the west side of Fairfax street, above Queen street, on which the house was burnt last winter.

For particulars, with respect to titles and terms, apply to

JOHN POTTS.

Alexandria, Oct. 17. 1aw7t

The Subscriber will SELL

OR

EXCHANGE for approved land near the Blue-Ridge,

A valuable Tract of Land

in Northumberland county, two miles from the court-house, and near the bank of the Potomac, containing 1163 acres. This tract is divided into two plantations, on the one there is a brick dwelling house 50 by 33 feet conveniently divided, and two brick offices, 24 by 16 feet. A farmed house 20 by 16 feet designed for an overseer, and other out houses.

The conveniences of this place are equalled by few, and the prospect excelled by none in the state. The house is situated on a high hill and commands an extensive view of the Potomac and the Chesapeake bay. There is a creek abounding with the finest fish and oysters, which terminates the flat land of this tract, that is navigable for bay craft, and affords an excellent landing place within half a mile of the house. On this part of the tract there is an excellent bearing apple and peach orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees. It has a great sufficiency of oak and hickory timber, for the use of the plantation, besides a large quantity of pine.

On the other plantation there is a frame dwelling house 32 by 16 feet, and a few out houses, such as tenants generally have about them. This part of the tract is as well situated for farming as any lands in Virginia. It is well watered, has a sufficiency of timber for its support, and flourishing young peach and apple orchards.

As it is presumable that no person will make such a purchase without viewing the premises, all that is necessary to add is that Mr. Spencer Ball, living thereon, will shew the whole, and is fully authorised to make sale thereof.

JAMES V. BALL.

N. B. Any person purchasing may be supplied with stock of all kinds necessary and sufficient for the plantation.

PORK and BEEF.

The subscribers have just received a few barrels of southern pork and Irish beef, for sale at their warehouse; and are opening an assortment of

Woolens & Linen Goods,

amongst which, a few bales of sacking.

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

Sept. 17. eo

☞ *Printing in all its variety, executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.*

I have for Sale,

A quantity of Seine Twine,
A few bales excellent Sacking,
1 cask Spanish Whiting,
8, 10, 12 and 20d. Nails.

☞ *My Fall Goods are received.*

JOHN JANNEY.

9 mo. 29. 1aw 2m

Alexandria County, ff.

I do hereby certify, that Rich. Leonard bro't before me Abraham Faw, one of the justices of peace for said county, as a trespassing estray, a COW, with black and white spots, on which were the following marks, viz. an undercbit out of each year, about 5 years old and appraised to Four Pounds Ten Shillings current money.

Given under my hand this 7th day of November, 1801.

A. FAW.

The above notice is given, that whosever has lost said Cow may have her again on application to the subscriber, near Col. Wren's tavern, on the Leesburg road leading to Alexandria, on proving property and paying charges.

RICHE LEONARD.

Nov. 9 1aw3w

Valuable Property for Sale.

Seven hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will shew the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fish Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburgh. Some of these lands are very good, with considerable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor of that country will shew these lands.

I will sell all or any of the above lands for cash or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the city of Alexandria, or the city of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.

October 23. eo

Dancing Academy.

MR. LONGER

Informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, and it environs, that he is about re-assuming his tuition in this town, and will open his school on or about the middle of next month, where he will teach, as usual, all the dances at present in fashion, with the greatest variety of figures he will be able to procure.

Mr. L. hopes that from his thorough knowledge of the art, and his success in teaching, which have been fully proved by the unusual progress his scholars have made in it, will insure him the encouragement of the citizens of Alexandria. He thinks it useless to remind of the perfect order and utmost decorum that has hitherto prevailed in his academy; he will only say, that the same will be continued as much as lays in his power.

PRICE OF TUITION

TEN DOLLARS per quarter, consisting of twenty four days—there will be some deduction in the price to those scholars who were under his tuition last winter—one half paid in advance.

Mr. L. also informs that he will open a

Night School

for the accommodation of those young gentlemen who cannot attend in the day. Price of Tution *Eight Dollars* per quarter, consisting of twenty four nights.

More particular notice will be given as ot the precise day of beginning.

☞ *Private Tuition attended to.*

Oct. 21. eo4w

New Hardware Store.

The Subscribers having commenced business under the firm of

Hamilton and Green,

offer for sale at their store, corner of Prince and Fairfax streets, formerly occupied by Ricketts, Newton and Co. a general assortment of

Hardware & Groceries.

JAMES H. HAMILTON
CLEMENT GREEN.

Oct. 1. eo

A boy about 14 years of age, of a good education, and respectable connections will be taken as an apprentice at the office of the ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co.